

August 30, 1959

Editor:
German C. Ahrens, Jr.

Editorial Assistant:
Betty J. Warner

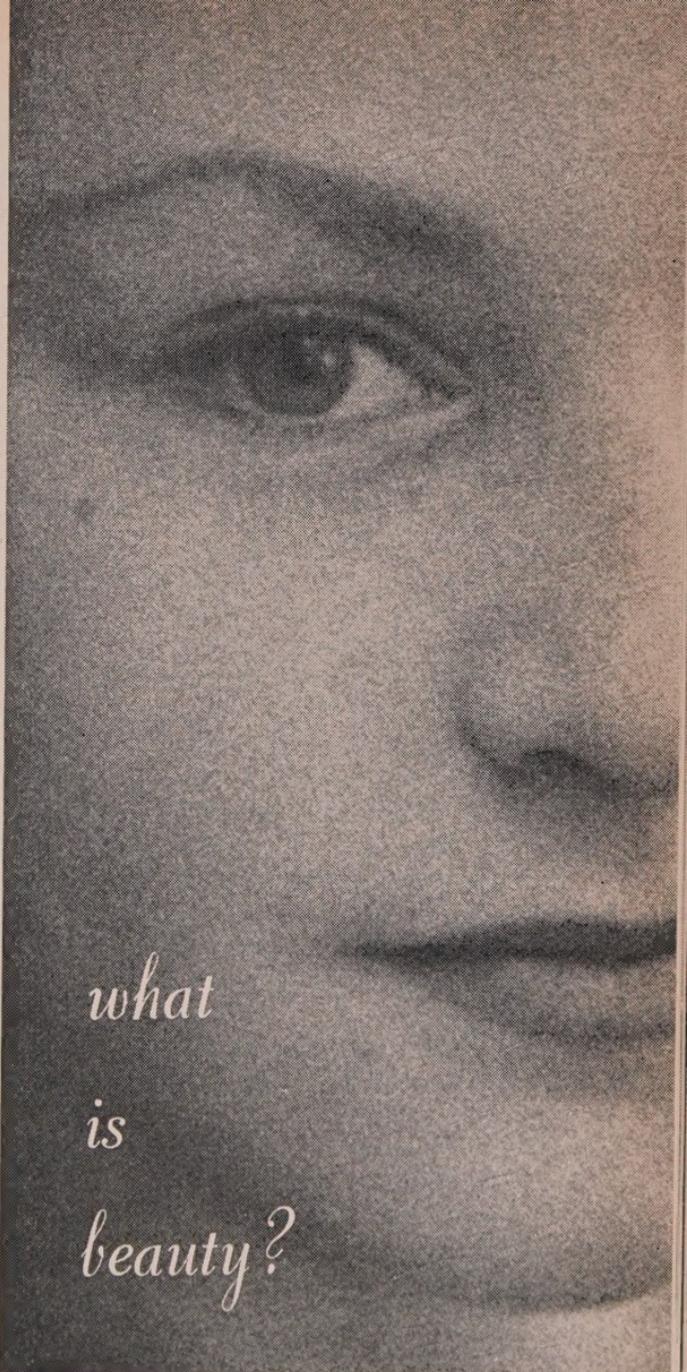
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Volume 10 Number 18



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is
beauty?*

what makes a person attractive? ►►►



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Recommended for Boys: 1. Dress shirt and tie or conservative sports shirt and tie with suit jacket, sport coat or sweater. 2. Standard trousers or khakis clean and pressed. 3. Shoes, clean and polished; white bucks acceptable.

Recommended for Girls: 1. Blouses, sweaters, blouse and sweater, jacket with blouse or sweater. 2. Skirts, jumpers, suits or conservative dresses. 3. Shoes appropriate to the rest of the costume.

Why not give it a try in your own high school?



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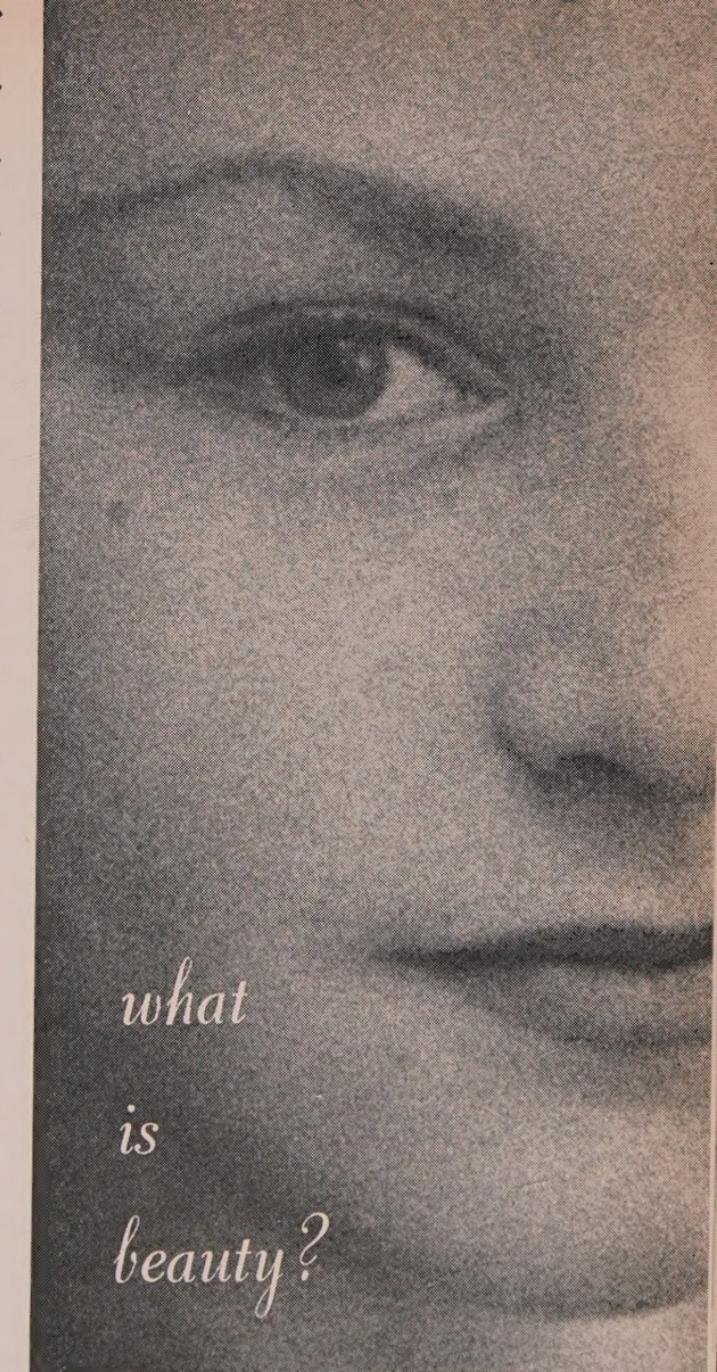
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Youth

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Sewing and shopping for fall fashions

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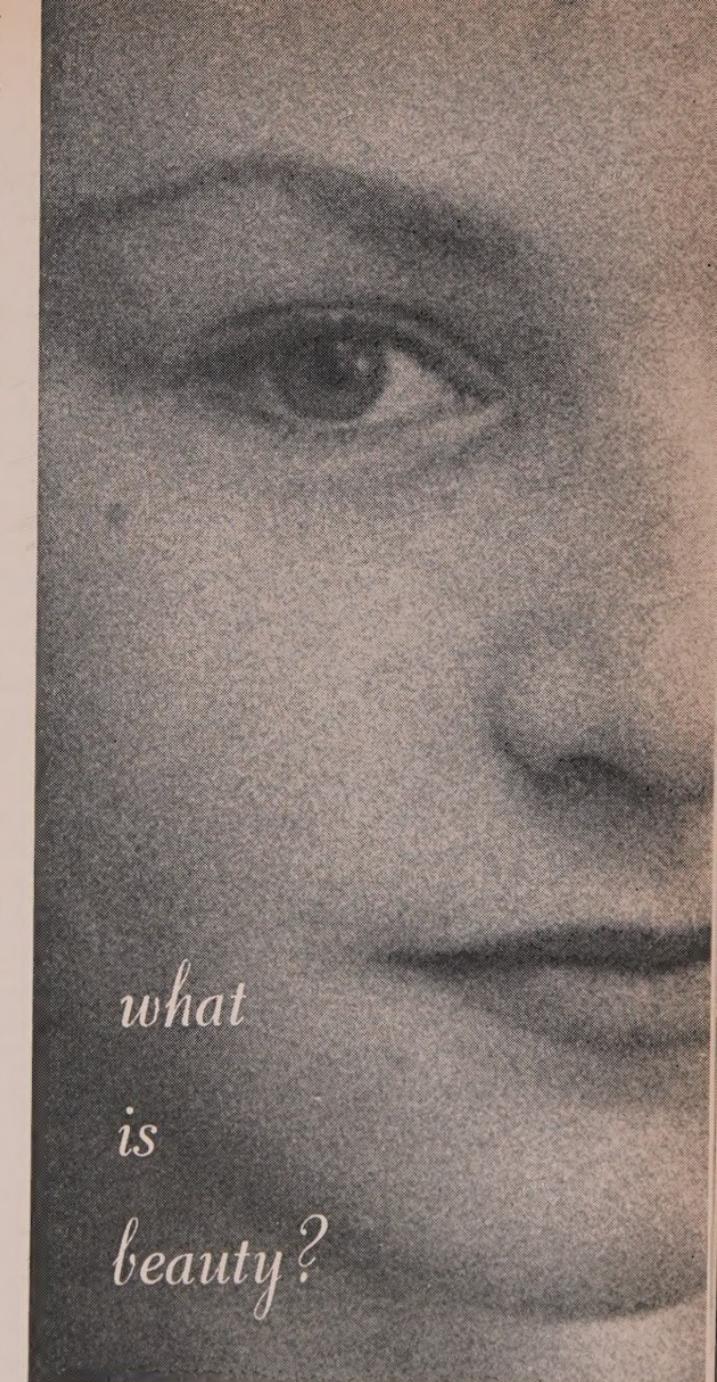
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teenagers grapple with a big question:

what is beauty?

WHO's the most beautiful person in the world—Elizabeth Taylor or your mother? Rock Hudson or your minister? After your first chuckle, you'll probably answer, "It all depends on what you mean by *beautiful*."

So we ask: "What is beauty?"

Everyday we make judgments on the beauty of a thing or a person. We exclaim, "What a gorgeous sunset!" or we complain, "There goes another hot day!" We commend, "What a pretty picture, Bobbie," or we offend, "You paint like a child." We praise, "She's a swell gal," or we gaze, "What a luscious babe!"

Whether you're looking at sunsets, paintings, or people, *true* beauty takes on a character that is something more than the blunt facts of form and colors. *True* beauty is the total impact or impression we receive. It's a mood felt rather than a scene seen. It's a message rather than a mixture of paints. It's a personality rather than an appearance.

We have our hardest time judging what is beautiful when we look at our fellow human beings. And often we're not helped much by the world about us. Public relations men try to sell the beauty of a movie queen so that we'll be enticed to pay

money at the box office. No matter what kind of personal life she lives, she is still pictured as the world's most beautiful woman. Physically yes. And so, some begin to set the standards of judging beauty by such highly-publicized people. But down deep, most of us are not fooled.

Take dating, for example. If you had your choice of the person you'd most like to date, what personal characteristics would most determine whom you're going to want to date? We asked a group of teenagers this question. Would you agree with their answers?

The kind of person I'd most like to date: Topping the list of desirable traits for dates are: "pleasing personality," "sense of humor," "neat in appearance," "easy to get along with," "considerate of others," "likes to have fun," "mutual interests," "high moral standards," "easy to talk to," "intelligent," "good looks," "sense of responsibility" and many other similar characteristics.

One girl emphasized that "drinking is taboo, and cursing is 'ish' too."

The ideal date of another girl, 16, is "someone who has a real interest in doing things or is willing to t-

w experiences; one with an interest in me; one with whom you can talk seriously and discuss questions; face-looking, not necessarily handsome, but with clean-cut, manly appearance."

(One boy, 17, had the future in mind as he described his favorite mate: "First, looks; then she must have personality to go with the looks; third, she must be religious; fourth, must have mutual interests; and fifth, must be able to cook, iron, and do the many household duties." These same teenagers generally agreed that the list of characteristics for an ideal date would be practically the same if they were describing their idea of an ideal mate.

As we think further about beauty, take a look at the people about you. Who is the greatest person you've ever known? One of your parents? Teacher? A minister? A friend? What makes this person great in your eyes? Again we asked this question of a group of teens.

What makes a person great?
One teen-age boy, speaking of his mother, said, "What more can one say than she's my Mom, the person who brought me into the world, who taught me all through my 18 years, and who is always there when I

have need of comfort, assurance, and just motherly love."

One girl tells of a friend who is great in her eyes because "he concerns himself with others not himself."

An organist is described as great by one girl "because she cares only for others."

An instructor appeals to another girl: "He has concern for the needs of others. And he does all he can to help. He is not afraid to stand up for what he believes even though everyone else may think differently. He is an individualist—not controlled by social pressure."

One teenager describes a minister as "the greatest" by saying: "He underwent so very many trials and tribulations, but he always had a smile and a cheery hello no matter how heavy his heart was. When my Mother was ill, he always took time to come and see her and it made the whole family feel good whenever he'd come to see us. Every Sunday was something really extra special when we went to his church. He brought all his sermons right down to where even I, then in seventh grade, could understand them, yet they were not childish or boring to the older people. He brought Christ



"True beauty is your real self showing through."

down to this year, to our town, and to our everyday lives."

"At this point in my life I would probably say that my parents are the greatest persons I've ever known," says a 17-year-old girl, "because they have high ideals and goals, they are very well liked in the community, they are religious and understanding. Above all, they know how to raise their children to respect the good in the world." This same girl had named her mother as the most beautiful woman in the world.

What better tribute? These people are beautiful. What then is at the heart of genuine beauty? Is it a concern for others? Is it love made real? Is it physical appeal—a pretty face or a handsome physique? Or is *true* beauty something you cannot touch with a fingertip nor apply with a lipstick? That brings us to a final question.

How would you define beauty? When we asked this final question, the group of high school

young people had a variety of answers.

"Beauty," says a Pennsylvania girl just out of high school, "is whatever your heart is like."

An 18-year-old boy from the East says, "Any person who stands for something good and meaningful is beautiful."

Another boy, 18, comments: "I would describe beauty as not only physical beauty, but the things a person does, the way in which she does them. The way she acts . . . just her!"

A Midwestern girl, age 20, summed up her feelings this way: "A person who is good, kind, considerate, who thinks more of others than of himself—this kind of beauty lasts and grows more beautiful with age. But physical beauty diminishes with age."

One 17-year-old girl replied: "In my mind there are two kinds of beauty. The most valid of these types is not the physical beauty which you notice immediately, but



Clothes make the man, maybe! Putting on a tuxedo and top hat does not automatically make you a young gentleman. Nor does wearing well-worn trousers make you a young tramp. Nor does putting on an evening gown make you into a young lady of charm and grace. You cannot hide what you really are. A gentleman is a gentleman. A lady is a lady. What are you? (Cover photo by H. Armstrong Roberts)

ll you do."

beauty of a person in all that he she does as a gracious act. The length, perseverance, and courage an individual is what makes him truly beautiful. The second type is physical beauty which is over-emphasized among people today and is passed more than it should be. Too often it is easier to judge someone what they look like rather than what they really are."

A high school junior says, "Beauty to me is the little shine in the eyes of a great person. The little sparkle sometimes called an inner glow. To have this glow a person must have all wonderful qualities and this to me is real beauty."

A graduating senior says, "Beauty is an all-over picture of the whole person, his attitude, how he looks at others and God. *How he really is inside.* NOT his facial or physical beauty or attractiveness."

"Beauty is a thing of the soul," says a girl, 17. "It is the feeling of working of a considerate heart. Beauty shines through a happy face. It is revealed in expressions of a person's thoughts through his words and deeds. Beauty is the happiness of content and unselfish concern. It is the spirit of God."

"True beauty is your real self showing through in all you do," says another person. "You're reflecting the way God wants you to be. Beauty is of God." ▼▼▼

may we quote you?

- ► The wife of one of the defensive tackles on the Detroit Lions admitted: "It's really exciting to be married to a professional tackle. Every time he comes home he looks like a different person." (*Scholastic Coach*)
- ► An old simile, "As thick as flies around a molasses barrel," may give way to "As thick as commercials around a station break." (*Sales Management*)
- ► Said the late Albert Einstein, upon publication of his Theory of Relativity in 1916: "If my theory is proved correct, the Germans will hail me as a great German and the French will hail me as a citizen of the world. If the theory is proved false, the French will call me a German and the Germans will call me a Jew!" (*Hy Gardner*)
- ► Small girl (watching golfer in bunker pausing for breath): "He stopped beating it, Mommy. I think it must be dead." (*Cambridge, England, Daily News*)
- ► The difference between a neurotic, a psychotic, and a psychiatrist: The neurotic builds castles in the air; the psychotic lives in them; and the psychiatrist collects rent on them. (*National Safety News*)
- ► The number one principle of democracy is that even a wrong guy has rights. (*Supervision*)
- ► An atheist's most embarrassing moment is when he feels profoundly thankful for something, and can't think of anybody to thank for it.

government scientist says . . .

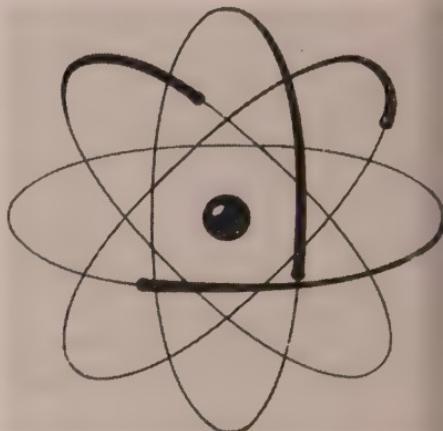
you're getting the wrong picture

YOU are getting the wrong ideas about the atom! Why?

Simply because we're using an outdated symbol for that all-important atom. Or at least that is the opinion of a government scientist who has six children of his own. And he wants his children, and other young people, to get the right idea about the atom.

In cartoons and school text books the atom is pictured as a nucleus with a number of electrons orbiting around it in a regular pattern—like planets revolving about the sun. This picture of the atom may be attractive as a symbol, but it's about 30 years out of date, according to Dr. Randall Caswell, chief of the neutron physics section of the U.S. Commerce Department's National Bureau of Standards.

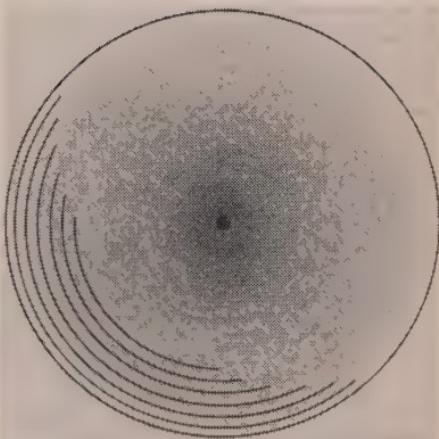
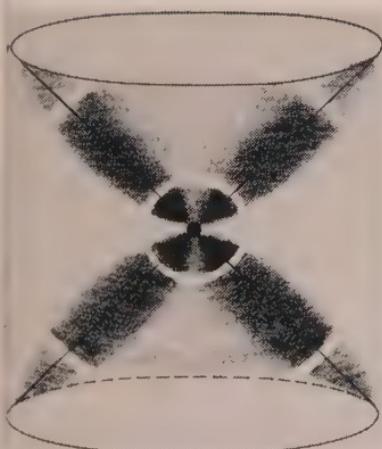
Although we can't see atoms, physicists have been learning by experiments how they would look if they were visible. Scientists agree that an atom consists of a positively charged nucleus with one, several, or many negatively charged electrons in motion around and near it.



WRONG: *This familiar symbol of the atom as a nucleus surrounded by electrons moving in symmetrical elliptical paths is outdated.*

The popular misconception of an atom as a nucleus with one or several electrons moving in symmetrical elliptical paths about it came in about 1916. Ten years later scientists discarded it in favor of the "electron cloud" conception suggested by Erwin Schrödinger of Germany. In Schrödinger's atom the electron does not travel in fixed orbit around the nucleus. W.

the ATOM!



(GHT: In an up-to-date view of the atom, we can never know exactly where the electron is, but we can picture its path as a cloud. Solid lines (in the pictures above) help only to visualize the atom's shape. Pictured are the normal hydrogen atom (right) and an "excited" hydrogen atom (left).

n never know exactly where the electron is, but its path may be visualized as a cloud—like the blur made by a spinning airplane propeller. A true picture of the atom would show only a blur, no lines.

The normal hydrogen atom, says Mr. Caswell, can best be thought of as a spherical cloud. Hydrogen, the simplest of all atoms, has only one electron. This electron turns up

most often in the center where the cloud is densest. In atoms with more than one electron, the electrons group themselves in "shells" that form part of the cloud.

Atoms that are "excited" by being struck by other atoms or by light waves may take fantastic shapes. When the excitement wears off they return to the spherical form.



fashions require that personal touch, so . . .

sewing is surging

Is your fall wardrobe lacking? Those classy classroom classics can be yours, if you'll sew it yourself. Sewing is surging, according to experts. And you can't blame the gals. There is an increasingly wider selection of fresh new patterns. There is a growing variety of fabrics. And "money saved is money earned." So, sew it yourself!

The gal who sews her own clothes has learned that fashion is a personal thing—and requires a personal approach. She likes to have the newest styles first, she insists on perfect fit, she wants more changes—for less money, and she's not adverse to having heads swerve admiringly in her direction.

It's a good feeling to know that the dress you're wearing was made expressly for you—by you. Making a dress—from choosing just the right pattern and fabric down to finishing the last buttonhole—is a creative experience. The outfit reflects your tastes, your personality, and your imagination.

Fabrics are available in such a wide variety of colors, patterns, and textures that the only problem is one of selection. And that's good news for anyone who's ever dragged

aching feet into and out of every store in town in a vain search for "just the right dress"—only to end up with "the only thing I could get in my size."

A few years ago, size 12 was the smallest any pattern company had to offer. Now, it's possible to get junior sizes beginning with 9—perfectly proportioned for even the most diminutive miss. And on-the-ball pattern companies turn out the latest (Parisian or American) styles in a flash.

A word of warning: There's nothing worse than a sloppily sewed, obviously "home-made-looking" outfit. Experts from the Singer Sewing Company offer the following tips for obtaining that "professional look."

1. Fashion is the first consideration—and this is a very personal kind of fashion, concerning what looks best on you, rather than what is new from Paris. Select a silhouette you know is becoming. Pick a fabric that is easy to handle—sheer wool is a favorite—and a color that does a lot for you.

2. Make your pattern alteration before cutting into the fabric. Bustline darts and other critical points before stitching. When try-

This smart young seamstress is making alteration of the dress pattern before cutting out the fabric. This eliminates a lot of alteration later on and avoids a "worked-over" look to the finished dress.



g the dress on, be sure you wear
underpinnings you will wear
with the dress.

3. Remember to press as you go—the wrong side, with a steam iron. Overcast or finish your seams when they need it; on firmly woven fabrics, stitching and pinking is a good enough finish.

4. A hand-worked buttonhole is always a mark of quality sewing, though a good machine-made buttonhole is better than a sloppy hand-made one. Perfect bound buttonholes are important.

5. Remember to hang the dress overnight before putting in the hem, particularly if a section of your skirt is cut off grain. You may need

to even the hemline before finishing. Allow plenty of hem— $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches is the minimum for a straight skirt—3 inches is better.

6. Be careful not to let your garment get a "worked-over" look—too much sewing is almost as bad as too little.

7. The final test: How does the dress look on you? To show it off to its best advantage, you'll want to select just the right accessories.

Now watch those hat-huggers pivot! And when that dreamy lad in chem. lab. who shares your bunsen burner seems not to notice what you're wearing at all—only how pretty you look, you've arrived!





All photo by Bill Harris, Courtesy of Stix, Baer, & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.

at school

The important note in coats this season is the "Wild 'N Woolly" look in furs—or a "frankly fake" fur look. Bold colors again come to the fore. Arleen is wearing a new look for fall in sweaters—the brush wool. The plaid in the skirt is the important blend of neutrals for fall. Gordon has on a Puritan, V-neck cardigan in beige and brown with raglan sleeves and brass buttons. The slacks worn by all the boys shown here—ivy league tan polished slacks and cocoa continental slacks—are practical for school and dressy occasions.

look at fall fashions

How important are attractive clothes to a person? "Pretty important," was one teen-age girl's answer "but not most important. Personality counts more." "But clothes reflect a person's personality" said a boy who admitted that he reacted strongly to the way people dressed. Another suggested that clothing had a psychological affect on her. "If you know you're well-dressed you feel more confident," she said. This discussion arose in a large department store where six young people were serving models for a fashion story for YOUTH magazine. Working in cooperation with Mrs. Patricia Ball, Sub Deb Counselor at Stix, Baer, & Fuller, in St. Louis, Mo., the young people were previewing fall fashions for high school teens. The models were Arleen Klockman, Ken Ross, Gordon Luce (of the United Church of Christ), and Alice Caroland, Maureen McCarthy, and Peter Starn (all of the Disciples of Christ). Miss Guin Ream, Disciples teen editor, was the coordinator.



at church

There's a return to the classic influence in women's suits. Again, notice the fashion note for fall—blending of neutrals in the fabric. The suit worn by Pete is a new continental suit in all wool minia-ture, gray and black hound's tooth check with two-button peaked lapels, slant side welt pockets, cut-away front; beltless and cuffless trousers with extension waist band and narrow tapered leg. This is the "new look" for men.





on dates

Knocking at his date's door, Gordon is wearing a sport coat of hand-dyed madras cloth authentic ivy style, worn with continental style trousers. This sport coat is bright and gay—the many-colored coat. A new twist in the continental style for men is the extension waist band that eliminates belts.

Waiting for her date's knock at the door, Maureen her party dress. Taffeta is always a pretty fabric for parties. This dress has another new fashion note for fall—the big sleeve and the more-covered look. The emphasis is away from strapless dresses. An all-time favorite look can also be seen in the dress—the bouffant skirt.





In casual wear for girls are these popular separates in skirt, blouse, and shorts to match. Cotton, you will note, is no longer confined to summer wear, but is now a year-round favorite. Listening to records with Alice is Ken, who wears bermudas and a trim brown jacket. Neat bermudas may now step out with the mere addition of a coat. And, of course, corduroy is a wear-well, most important fabric.

As their conversation continued, the teen models from the St. Louis area agreed that money, or family budget, was the biggest factor in clothes buying. But none of the group preferred having cheap items. "A few things of quality are better than lots of stuff that looks cheap." Two factors which the group thought should be considered in clothes-buying were the extent of the wardrobe already and trends in fashion. Fads, while influential on teens, are not adopted "wholesale," said the models. "You can't buy everything that comes along," said one girl. And all agreed that high school young people are more receptive than most people think.

accessories and shoes



The new look in accessories for boys is the fabric belt with leather trim. Accessory colors should be chosen to blend with the rest of the clothes.





A well-rounded shoe wardrobe might include loafer, dress shoe with little heel, suede boot, and dress flat (not shown). For boys, the list would include black leather loafer, thick-soled black shoe, and tan suede, rubber-soled shoe.

THE new shoe look for boys is the tan suede, rubber-soled shoe, replacing the saddle in popularity for sportswear. For dress wear the boys might turn to the thick-soled, black shoe. Black is perfect for the budget-minded who can afford only one pair of dress shoes at a time. The black leather loafer for boys is the male counterpart of the all-time favorite in the girls' loafer. The loafer has a comfortable, neat appearance for school. For girls, the dress shoe with the little heel is very important to the wise deb. This serves as a transition between the popular flat and the high heel. It is easier to walk gracefully in this small heel. Any good shoe wardrobe should combine practicality with a new fashion look in at least one pair of shoes. The suede boot (pictured above) has that combination. It looks just right with bermudas, tapered pants, leotights, and other casual fashions.



The shoulder strap is coming to the fore again, along with the return of the wide belts on skirts. Necklace wear is the modish type shown here. In the same accessory grouping is a young classic—always-popular leather-palmed, string glove.

Edgar Williams tells how . . .

the Big Out became

"WITH the Duke back in there full-time," opined the Los Angeles team hopefully at the start of the season, "we'll roll again."

As this was written, the Dodgers were rolling along at a pace considerably better than that which had landed them in the seventh spot in 1958. Only Duke Snider wasn't in his customary center field spot. He was, instead, playing right field.

The big job of moving the Duke from his private preserve of more than ten years had been engineered by a young man, Don Demeter, who last year batted an anemic .189 for Los Angeles. With the campaign about one-quarter over, Demeter was batting a decidedly unanemic .317. He had hit nine homers, had driven in 35 runs and was covering center field like a tent.

"Seldom," declares Eddie Sawyer, manager of the Philadelphia Phillies, "have I seen a player come so far so fast. When I saw him for the first time late last season, he was just a gawky kid. Now he's a real good looking ball player."

Demeter isn't just a good looking ball player. He's good looking, period. Six-feet-four and 184 pounds, he has a friendly, open face, brown hair and brown eyes. Those eyes are intense, whether this 24-year-

old Oklahoman is sizing up a pitch or engaging in a conversation.

A Baptist, Don has been extremely active in his home church in Oklahoma City since boyhood, now teaches a Sunday school class there during the baseball off-seasons. This fall Demeter plans to enter Oklahoma City University to study religious education.

"I feel," Don says, "there is great need for religious education."

You ask Demeter whether his aim is to work with youngsters. "Not just the youngsters," he tells you. "There are a lot of grown-ups who could benefit from religious education, too."

What's the secret of Demeter's transformation from the Big Out of 1958 to the "Big Bopper," as he has been dubbed by Los Angeles fans?

"The big thing," Don declares, "is that I stopped trying to hit every pitch out of the park. Now I just concentrate on meeting the ball with the bat. The distance drives them care of themselves."

The year of Don's graduation from high school (1953), big league scouts were flocking around. During the three seasons he had played baseball at Capitol Hill High, the team had won 59 of 60 games. Don signed with the Dodger organization for a bonus of \$800.

Big Bopper

Slowly, Don worked his way up through the Dodger farm system: Pawnee, Okla.; Bakersfield, Calif.; Mobile, Ala.; Pueblo, Colo.; Fort Worth, Tex. When he batted .309 during the 1957 season with St. Paul (Minn.), of the American Association, the Dodgers figured Don was ready.

After a six-month hitch in the Army, he joined the Dodgers in April, 1958. But his GI muscles were six weeks behind his teammates in the matter of conditioning for baseball action. So back to St. Paul went Demeter.

In August the injury-riddled Dodgers recalled him. As venturesome as ever, Don did not set the National League afire. But the Dodgers stuck with him.

Don became acquainted with the future Mrs. Demeter, pretty Jo Marie, through the Youth Fellowship of his church—the Exchange Avenue Baptist Church. On May 17, 1957, they were married. They now have a son, seven-months-old Russell.

Would Don like Russell Don to grow up to be a ball player? "That will be up to him. Right now, I've got my own baseball problems. Like remembering to just meet the ball—try to demolish it." ▼▼▼





Bible book of the month . . .

The Book of Esther

By Clarence L. Schmidt

HOUGHTFUL reading of the book of Esther is likely to be a startling experience. God is mentioned directly even once. There are other things of which the Christian conscience does not approve; for example, both the anti-Jewish feeling of the Persians and intense nationalism of the Jews. While the events portrayed in the book take place in the Persian court, perhaps in the fifth century before Christ, some scholars believe the book may have been written to inspire the Jews in time of national persecution, perhaps as late as the Maccabean revolt against Greek domination in the second century before Christ.

Supposing you were Esther, a maiden of a minority group. By circumstances you are made queen to the Persian king who is probably Xerxes the Great. You live in the king's harem, for how could you have escaped it? You and your people are subject to the whims of the all autocratic monarch. Human

life is cheap and slaughter is frequent.

But you are keenly aware, as are all your countrymen, of the mission God has outlined for your nation. This mission supersedes all other considerations. It is not mentioned in the book, for the Persians would not have understood.

Furthermore, you consider God perfect in purity and holiness. His name must neither be spoken nor written by sinful men. In your Jewish thinking, however, God moves in every experience in both personal and historical events. The Persians, among whom you live, have no interest in your God. Hence the book does not mention his name.

Suddenly tragedy strikes. Haman is both "prime minister" and favorite of the king. Haman's hatred and jealousy of Mordecai, and his greed for Jewish wealth (he promised to "pay 10,000 talents of silver into the hands of those who have charge of the king's business," 3: 9), led to his decree to exterminate all Jews and to confiscate their wealth. The decree was sent to all the provinces. It is to be supposed that even the little group of returned Jews at

"Esther Crowned Queen"
(from an old print)



Esther

Jerusalem could not have escaped since that, too, was under Persian rule.

What then was to become of the promises of God, the Savior who was to come from the Jews? How could Israel be God's light to the world if all the Jews were slain? Not only the life of the Jewish nation but the fulfillment of the promise of God was at stake.

Mordecai saw God's hand in Esther's position, "Who knows whether you have not come to the kingdom for such a time as this" (4: 14b). Her position was similar to that of Joseph, or of Moses. God had placed her as the deliverer of his people. After a three-day fast by the Jews, Esther risks her life to intercede for her people. Haman is slain and another decree is issued (since a decree of the king was irrevocable) to the effect that all Jews may defend themselves against their enemies. The Feast of Purim, beloved festival of the Jews, was established to celebrate this victory.

The slaughter of the Persians is listed in the book as being done in self - defense. Lest we deal too harshly with the Jews in the slaying of the 75,000 in an age when such action was actually considered the

will of God, let us recall the hundreds of thousands our "civilized century" slew in the bombings of the last war.

The book teaches that Divine Providence, God, still creates, prepares, and commissions his leaders in every age—yesterday and today.

Likewise he still carries out his eternal purposes. Evil is still trapped in its own snare and punishes Haman, who hates Mordecai, forced as a result of his own vanity to honor his bitter enemy before all the inhabitants of Susa, and finally hanged on the very gallows he had prepared for Mordecai.

Things at which our Christian conscience revolts must be viewed in the light of the conscience of that day, and in the light of our own failures to live true to the Christian ideal. But in the light of Israel's mission and the conscience of that day, the message of Esther rings true and clear. God is the Deliverer still, though he is not mentioned by name.

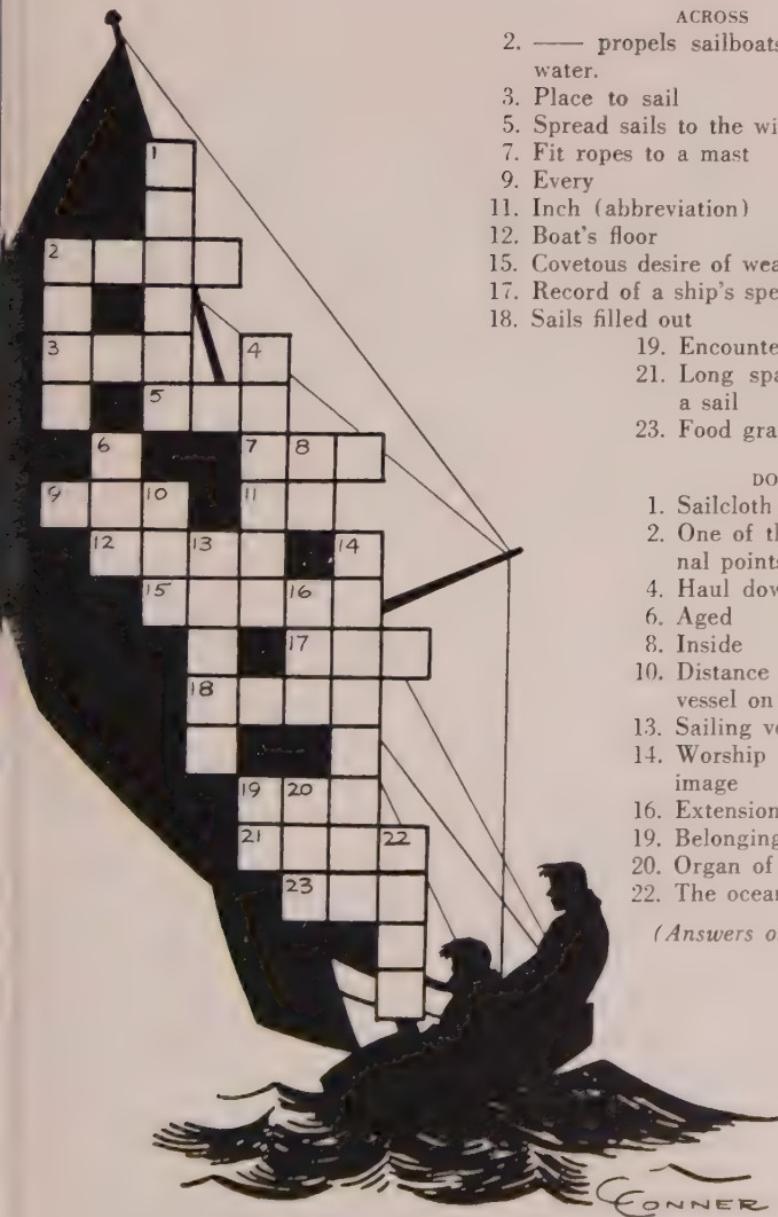
The book of Esther says to young people that Providence has prepared us too for "such a time as this," for our own age, with a mission and responsibility to carry out. God has purposes, and still fulfills these purposes through the hearts, minds, and hands of dedicated people who live for him.



Mr. Schmidt is professor of religion at Lakeland College, Plymouth, Wis.

Sailboat Race

Puzzle by Carol Conner



ACROSS

2. —— propels sailboats through the water.
3. Place to sail
5. Spread sails to the wind
7. Fit ropes to a mast
9. Every
11. Inch (abbreviation)
12. Boat's floor
15. Covetous desire of wealth
17. Record of a ship's speed
18. Sails filled out
19. Encountered
21. Long spar to support a sail
23. Food grain

DOWN

1. Sailcloth
2. One of the four cardinal points
4. Haul down
6. Aged
8. Inside
10. Distance made by a vessel on one tack
13. Sailing vessel
14. Worship of a made image
16. Extension to a house
19. Belonging to me
20. Organ of hearing
22. The ocean

(Answers on page 30)

at Oberlin:

Delegates to the second General Synod of the United Church of Christ gave recognition (right) to the work of young people who served as ushers during those important days in July at Oberlin, Ohio. Unanimous adoption of the Statement of Faith highlighted the meeting, which also saw delegates set a timetable for action on a Constitution for the United Church.



Youth at wo

at Elmhurst:

"What should the youth program of the United Church of Christ be like?" To answer this question, a select group of youth from both of the merging units are at work. Again in June they met (right) at Elmhurst College. Known as POOC (Plan of Organization Committee), this group will report to the 1960 joint National Council of the Pilgrim Fellowship and Youth Fellowship. If all goes well, the uniting meeting of PF and YF will be in 1962.



hold, I set before you
an open door.....



the United Church of Christ





on this business of living

Is college really difficult for freshmen?

QUESTION: In a few weeks I'll be entering college as a freshman. I've been wondering lately how difficult college really is. I always got fairly good marks during high school—without really studying too hard. But I've heard some pretty sad tales of bright kids who never get through even a semester.

ANSWER: Your letter shows an intelligent concern. College is not too difficult for a fairly mature 17- or 18-year-old, who has the necessary qualifications.

Here are the major causes of poor scholarship in most cases. Check the ones you notice in yourself—and then work to correct yourself:

() **Emotional immaturity:** Some Eighteens are 18 in personality development, others still have not come this far. Resting too long on the velvet cushion at home is one cause. Overprotection and pampering are handicapping. College, including nursing schools, are primarily vocational schools. They are not places for emotionally immature persons

who are not ready to work. A girl or boy who is not emotionally grown-up can expect to find college a rough experience.

() **Intellectual laziness:** Years of do-only-what-you-want-to-do when-you-want-to-do-it have sapped the ability of many teens to tackle what must be done *and to accomplish the task on time*. College freshmen courses are not too tough for any fairly bright girl or boy who has been doing a good job in high school. But he must buckle down to work the first week in college. Six weeks later may be *too late* in many courses.

() **Poor study methods:** You're used to studying with one ear tuned to the latest rock 'n' roll on the radio, one eye watching TV, and very little gray matter on the lesson to be learned, better wake up! Sloppy study habits picked up during high school years can wreck a college freshman.

() **Low 3-R ability:** Colleges are continually jolted to see how

Dr. John E. Crawford

- *a clinical psychologist with special interest in youth and their problems*
- *a Fellow in the consulting division of the American Psychological Association*

orly many freshmen spell, read, write, and count. The jumble of chicken scratches that passes for writing in many students' notebooks just too much for college teachers try to decipher. The college math professor certainly has a right to expect freshmen students to be able to handle simple arithmetic problems accurately and easily. Science and English profs have similar expectations. High school graduates who will mess up the 3-R's are bound to jump head-on into trouble at college level.

() *Do-it-later-itis:* Mid-teens somewhat naturally are procrastinators. But no college freshman can afford to be. Somewhere along the line you must learn to do things on the all the time. Tomorrow is two days late for today's assignment. It's really up to you!

Most college freshmen failures result poor training in school and at home, rather than lack of inherent ability!



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*"I have to hang up now, Gloria,
my dad is ready to give me another driving lesson!"*

Red Cross Lauds Biblical Method of Resuscitation

The American National Red Cross has decided that the biblical method of resuscitation is better than any of the complicated ways which have been attempted by modern medicine in recent years. In announcing that it is abandoning pulmators, manual respiration, and other methods in favor of direct mouth-to-mouth breathing into the lungs of the unconscious drowning or shock victim (while holding the victim's nostrils shut), the Red Cross called attention to the fact that the method is referred to in the Bible (Elisha's exploit of reviving the Shunammite woman's child—2 Kings 4: 34, 35).

Two years ago the Red Cross decided that the direct mouth-to-mouth method was more successful for infants and children. Now in a new supplement to the Red Cross First Aid Textbook, it is recommending the method as best for adults, too.

Youth Peace Fellowship Formed at PF Camp

A Youth Peace Fellowship was launched last month as a result of discussions among young people at a high school Pilgrim Fellowship camp (Congregational) in North Dakota. The new organization, still in the formative stage, has already

chosen a steering committee youth under 25 and adopted a statement of purpose and a statement of personal commitment. A brochure *Nonviolent Approach to All of Life* will be written for the new youth group, and an adult advisory board is being formed. Serving as temporary adviser is Lois V. Hamer, director of Christian education for the Montana and North Dakota Congregational Conferences. Headquarters for the YPF will temporarily be located at her office in Los Angeles.

Prelate Urges Schools Offer Courses in Communism

Cardinal Cushing of Boston said recently that he knows of no other way to arouse people from apathy and indifference over communism than to teach the subject in his schools and colleges. "Our children should be taught about it as the most potent enemy that ever confronted God-fearing people in the history of mankind. . . . We should teach communism for what it is—an intrinsic evil, like a medical student being taught about cancer, and about the nature of cancer." The problem, stressed the Cardinal, is to get the right teachers who could instruct the children in the trends of communism and, at the same time, teach about God.

Study Reports 47,168 Foreign Students in U.S.

A recent study reveals that there have been 47,168 foreign students studying in the United States during the 1958-59 school year. This includes undergraduates, graduates, and special students. Of these, 5432 are Canadians. Other leading countries are China (Nationalist), 3837; India, 3198; Korea, 2471; Japan, 235; Iran, 2104; Philippines, 805; Cuba, 1645; and Mexico, 172. While 10,682 are engineering students, 9472 are studying the humanities, 6737, the natural and physical sciences, and 6432, social sciences.

A total of 10,234 students from the United States studied abroad during the school year 1957-58, according to the best estimates. Of these, 6990 studied in Europe, 1666 in other countries of North Amer-

ica, and 1049 in Latin America.

These figures indicate that Americans must develop a great deal of interest and understanding for the Middle East, Africa, Oceania, and the Far East. A small but encouraging start has been made in education exchange with Russia—17 Russian students studied here in 1958-59, while 21 U.S. youth studied in the Soviet Union.

Bible Output Soars in East Germany

A record 529,853 Bibles and Scripture portions were printed in East Germany during 1958, according to Evangelical Bible Work, with which the 11 East German Bible societies are affiliated. Donations of large amounts of paper by foreign churches and paper import permits granted by the East German government made the printing possible.



Delinquency has dropped considerably in Amarillo, Texas, since local churches and juvenile court joined in the probation program. The city has an honor type voluntary probation where the youth in trouble is dealt with in an informal court proceeding and then referred to a minister (left) of his denomination. Regular church attendance is required.

RNS Photo

Teen Tips

Jobs for graduates: Two books issued recently may be of interest to high school graduates. *Handbook of Job Facts* (\$3.95, Science Research Associates) provides information, such as educational requirements, special talents, salaries, and advance possibilities, for 239 jobs. These range from professional and semi-professional occupations to managerial, clerical, sales, agricultural and unskilled work. *If You're Not Going To College*, by Charles Spiegler and Martin Hamburger (\$1.60, Science Research Associates) is designed to help high school graduates decide on their careers.

* * *

A government "best-seller" is a 97-page collection of prayers offered in the U. S. Senate by the

late Rev. Peter Marshall during the time he served as chaplain of that body. If you would like a copy send to the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., and be certain to include 45 cents (by check or money order) for the booklet, giving the following title and catalog number: "Prayers Offered by the Chaplain, The Reverend Peter Marshall, D.D., at the opening of the Daily Sessions of the Senate of the U. S. During the 80th & 81st Congresses," Catalog No. 81-1: doc.86.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLE

ACROSS: 2. Wind; 3. Sea; 5. Set; Rig; 9. All; 11. In; 12. Deck; 15. Greece; 17. Log; 18. Full; 19. Met; 21. Yard; 23. Rye.

DOWN: 1. Canvas; 2. West; 4. Strike; 6. Old; 8. In; 10. Leg; 13. Craft; 14. Idolatry; 16. Ell; 19. My; 20. Ear; 22. Deep.

In future issues of YOUTH . . .

How to Get Publicity for Your Youth Group

Some new ways to tell others what you're doing

"Seeing Our Church in Action"

A confirmation class from North Carolina tours the East

Are You Looking for Classical Pin-ups?

How to start your own collection of classic art

School for Cheerleaders

Teaching the art of yelling one's self hoarse

Custer's Last Newsstand

A satire on modern magazines by William Styles

*as for the future,
Miss Hawai'i says,*

"Whatever will be will be"



Jack Matsumoto, Honolulu Star-Bulletin

REPRESENTING Hawaii in the forthcoming Miss America pageant at Atlantic City will be charming Gordean Lee. Although bright-eyed and excited about the honor, Deanie (as her friends call her) is reluctant to assess her chances in the Miss America pageant. "It just seems so large in scope compared to what we have here—I just don't know what to expect." Deanie's a member of Central Union Church, one of the Congregational churches in Honolulu, and has been a member of one of the choirs. Junior at the University of Hawaii, Gordean plans on a career as a teacher. Explained her mother, "Deanie has always wanted to be a teacher. She loves to learn and enjoys the company of anyone from whom she can learn." Deanie, the eldest of five children, is an example of the cosmopolitan harmony that makes Hawaii a "melting pot" of nations. She's of Hawaiian, Chinese, Scotch, Indian, English, and German ancestry. And her tastes are as cosmopolitan as her background. "I like Japanese food to . . . I like classical music, semi-classical music, and—just plain music!" The "right" man for Deanie? He should be "honest, kind, sincere, considerate and a real pal. Looks aren't a must." Deanie plans on finishing college education before considering marriage. "But," she winks, "whatever will be will be." —JUNE YAMAUCHI



Lasting Beauty

Is beauty but skin deep
Among God's human race?
Or, what is beautiful
About a lovely face?

Anger and hate will write
Their ugly lines of harm,
And evil leaves the face
Without its native charm.

All facial grace will fade
As it is paper thin,
But lasting beauty comes
From God who dwells within.

—Harold A. Schulz